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2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID #0710008, 0710022, & 0710029

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in year's past, we conducted tests for contaminants. We only detected 18 of those contaminants, and found only 1 at a higher level that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) allows. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and as we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. For more information, see the paragraph marked <u>Violations</u> at the bottom of this report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The table shows that our system uncovered some problems this year. We corrected this by pulling additional samples and sending them to the MS State Department of Health for testing. All the additional samples tested good. Apparently, the bad samples were the result of a poor sampling procedure. This report shows the results for our monitoring period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water that the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their heath care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

Short Coleman currently provides water from three main locations.

ID #0710008 – Water consists of two (2) wells; one pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one pumping from the Gordo Formation Aquifer

Well # 710008-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment Well # 710008-02 – moderate rating on source water assessment

ID #0710029 – Groundwater consist of two (2) wells pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and the surface water is drawn from the Tennessee River

Well # 710029-01 - higher rating on source water assessment

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Well # 710006-01 - moderate rating on source water assessment

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Well # 710006-04 - moderate rating on source water assessment

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Source water assessment and its availability:

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for

viewing at our office upon request. Listed above are the ratings for the wells of Short Coleman Park Water Association.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

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If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Short Coleman Park Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary

disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our PWS #0710029 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in July of 2005, August of 2005, and May of 2008. Our PWS # 0710022 purchases water from the City of luka and this water system failed to meet these monitoring requirements in August of 2004, September of 2004, December of 2004, and April of 2007. Our PWS #0710008 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in December of 2007 and June of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers. - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving.; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

***** A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table if from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710029

2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL,		Rar	nge		Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or	Your			Sample		
	MRDLG		Water	Low	High	Date		
Microbiological Conta		3				I		
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	presence of	2	N/A	N/A	June, 2008	Yes	Naturally present in the environment
		coliform bac-						
		teria in 5%						
		of monthly						
		samples						
<i>Disinfectants & Disinf</i> Chlorine (ppm)	4 4	4 4	1.76	0.75	1.76	2008	No	Water additive used to control
Chionne (ppm)	, A							microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} (ppb)	0	60	5.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM{Total Trihalomenthane: (ppb)	0	80	4.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminan	te							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from
Бапапі (ррпі)	_	_	0.021	14// 1	14//			metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of
oddiniam (ppm)	0.000	0.000	0.000		2 23000	19762 6 7		natural deposits; Discharge from metal re-
								fineries runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills;
omormam (ppm)				37 1825/183	27.758034.580	3232 5 5		Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate {measured as	10	10	0.19	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user;
Nitrogen} (ppm)	500000	1000000	1000000000	12 35554155		2000		Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
5 , 111 ,								Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user;
Nitrogen} (ppm)								Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
0 , ,								Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.052	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal
25.2. 8.								refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;
								Discharge from mines
Synthetic Organic Col	ntamina	ints incl	uding P	esticide	s and I	lerbicides		
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	1.8	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	98	N/A	N/A	2008	No	100
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	100
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	2	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Monochloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	1	N/A	N/A	2004	No	7,
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your		mples	Exceeds	Sample	Typical Source
			Water	\$ ELLEN TO THE TOTAL THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL TOT	eding AL	AL	Date	
Inorganic Contaminar	its (I ea	d and C	opper)					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	(0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
(PP)					and the second of the second o	curve p c TO		Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	4	(0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Important Driving	m \A/a4a-	Dofiniti	one					
Important Drinking		The laws	Lof c as-	tominon	t in drink	ing water h	alow which	there is no know or expected
MCLG - Maximum Contam Level Goal	iinant	risk to he	alth MC	itaminan I Gs allo	w for a r	ng water be nargin of sa	afetv.	There is no know or expected
MCL - Maximum Contamir	nant	The high	est level	of a cont	aminant	that is allow	wed in drin	king water. MCLs are set as
Level	MIII	close to	the MCL	is as fea	sible us	ing the best	available	treatment technology.
		15.555 15						Control of property

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Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710029

2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

PAGE 2

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AL - Action Level	The concentration of a cor	ntaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other							
	requirements which a wate		rns.						
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intende	ed to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.							
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial microbial contaminants. MRDL - Maximum Residual The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence that									
MRDL - Maximum Residual	The highest level of a disir	nfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence that	at						
Disinfection Level	addition of a disinfectan	t is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	(1) (10) (4) (6)						
MNR - Monitored Not Regulated									
MPL - State Assigned Maximum	Permissible Level		1917						
Unit Description	IS THE RESERVE OF THE		9.00						
ppb - Parts per billion, or microgram	ns per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)	===(1						
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measur	e of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable							
ND - Not detected	•	NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded	100						
Violations									
Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria t bacteria may be present. Coliforms we	hat are naturally present in the re found in more samples thar	e environment and are used as as indicator that other, potentially-harmful, a allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.	i distribution di series d						

Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710008 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL,		Rar	ige		Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date		
Disinfectants & Disinfe	ection B	y-Prod	ucts					
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.87	1.37	1.87	2008		Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2007	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminan	ts							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.36	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.76	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (unit	s) MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contamin Copper (ppm)	ants (Lea	d and C 1.3	0.06	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Wate	r Definitions	
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	
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Level	close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	ara, mera
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	PM 1 11 1	

MPL - State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

Unit Descriptions	Sint.
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
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Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710022 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL,		Rai	nge		Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	TT, or	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	Low	High	Sample Date		
Disinfectants & Disinf	ection E	3y-Prod	ucts					
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.97	0.87	0.97	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminar	1 ts							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries and paints
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Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
<i>Inorganic Contaminar</i> Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<i>opper)</i> 0.2	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
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FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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		Phone: shortcol		3 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	*****			

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disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our PWS #0710029 falled to complete these monitoring requirements in July of 2005, August of 2005, and May of 2008. Our PWS # 0710022 purchases water from the City of luka and this water system failed to meet these monitoring requirements in August of 2004, September of 2004, December of 2004, and April of 2007. Our PWS #0710008 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in December of 2007 and June of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix tollet and faucet leaks. Take short showers. - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving.; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

***** A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this Issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table if from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

CORRECTED COPY

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710029

2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

(Contaminants (Inits)	lillor c	relijet.	17	}	il (e	and the same	Melalie	d savida Ikseu ee
leonenahantshirtist		el in con	Solution .		10.00	Example		
Microbiological Conta	in is the		envvater.	STEOME.				
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	prosence o	1 2	N/A	N/A	June, 2008	Yes	A part of the state of the stat
January 20010114		cofform bac	'1	I WA	19/7	June, 2008	1 185	Naturally present in the environment
		toria in 5%	1	1				
		of monthly						
İ		aamplaa						
Disinfectants & Disini	ection	Bv-Pron		A SIN THE PROPERTY OF	PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	Personal Parisher Properties page 19-	Andrews of the second s	Additional property of the control o
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.76	0.75	1.76	2008	No	Water additive used to control
ľ "' <i>í</i>	,			0	1	~~~~	110	microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	0	60	5.0	N/A	Ñ/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water
(ppb)				''''	, 4, , ,	2000	110	chlorination
TTHM(Total Trihalomenthane	0	80	4.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
(dad)] •		117	'*''		2000	,,,,	by-Froduct of distaking water chloridation
Inorganic Contaminar	PHONING RISE	CAT OF SHAPE PARK THE ACT IS CAT OF SHAPE PARK TO BE ACT IS CAT OF SHAPE PARK TO SHAPE PARK TO SHAPE PARK THE SHAPE PARK TO SHAP	CHRISTINGOS HILLER PROPERTY	HAME DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY O	na instruenciasi		STAND OF THE PARTY	PART HAS BEING BERNELLEN BEING DER SELLEN BERNELLEN BERN
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from
111 7	_	~		'"' \	,	2000	ΙŲ	metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits:
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of
***************************************				' '''	1		,,,,	natural deposits; Discharge from metal re-
								fineries runoff from waste batteries & paints:
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills;
W I /	•		7,00%		1477	2000	110	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate {measured as	10	10	0.19	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user;
Vitrogen) (ppm)		'"	0.10	''''	1477 1	2000	110	Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
3, (1,1,2)								Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user;
Nitrogen) (ppm)	•		W1W22		1477	2000	110	Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
		Ì			ĺ			Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.052	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal
(1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-		""		1 117 1			140	refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;
					-			Discharge from mines
Synthetic Organic Con	ram na	Belginsk open med by		a series a maria de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del compania del compania de la compania del compania	Control Control Control	aplitation.	Andrew Marie Marie Marie Marie Control of the Control of the Contr	Discrete Commission Co
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	1.8	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	98	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoli from herbicide used on rights of way
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	2511
fonobromoscetic Acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	2	N/A	N/A	2004	No	1 2
Abnochloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
richloroscetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	- 1	N/A	N/A	2004	No	.,
Contaminants (Units)	UNITED AND THE SECOND	NINC.						
			W.Er	E (e i)				TWDIGHEDARD
			WATER.		ASLINI-E		4	
			THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN					in the state of th
norganic Contaminan				A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY	HARTSHEE CONTRACTOR	A1.	OOOO	HI I I HI HI N NAMED I C HI HI ARRAD IN CACHARA RANG MAN INCACHARA RANG MAN IN THE RANG MAN IN THE RANGE MAN
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	٥		No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
and (nah)		10				No.		Erosion of natural deposits
ead (ppb)	0	15	4	Q		No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems:
i	<u>. </u>							Erosion of natural deposits
	HILL L. CL PRODUCTION	72 (437) 12 (31) 14 (4)	7.	14 S 17 E	indianal adheren	7. 10 (17)		
admportant Elijiking						PARTITION OF THE COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF		
ICLG - Maximum Contami	nant	The level	of a cont	aminant i	n drinkin			there is no know or expected
/ICI_G - Maximum Contami .eve! Goal	nant	The level	of a cont alth. MCI	aminant i "Gs allow	n drinking / for a me	rgin of safe	ety.	
Almportant Dhinking ICLG - Maximum Contami evel Goal ICL - Maximum Contamina evel	nant int	The level risk to he The highe	of a cont alth. MCI est level c	aminant i "Gs allow if a conta	n drinking for a ma minant th	ergin of safe at is allowe	ety. ed in drink	ing water. MCLs are set as eatment technology.

CORRECTED COPY

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710029

2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

		PAGE 2	13:							
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a co	ontaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other	J. New							
	requirements which a wai	equirements which a water system must follow.								
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process inton-	maguined present intended to reduce the level of a section to the level of								
	he level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to lealth. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial nicrobial contaminants.									
MRDL - Maximum Residual	The highest level of a disi	nfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence the	and non-							
Disinfection Level	addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.									
WINK - Wonitored Not Regulated		, and the state of	***************************************							
MPL - State Assigned Maximum	Permissible Level									
Uhit Description	THE PLANT OF STREET									
ppb - Parts per billion, or microgram	s per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)	ili ander sussession in							
pCI/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure	e of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable								
ND - Not detected		NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded	1 1772							
AMADINI CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP		Title - Mortoning not recared, but recommeded								
Total Coliform. Coliforms are bacteria ti	nat are naturally present in the	e environment and are used as as indicator that other, potentially-harmful,								

bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710008 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Reconcionation of the	Michig	Finition.		No.	il:E	5 7 3 7	//Violetie	o en
	ior Militalije		vet i	iliov.	(4114)	Ethiopelle Briter		
Disinfectants & Disin	fection	By-Proa	ugi8	Children and Children and Children	TENTON PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	K TENNING TOP STATE OF THE STAT	PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE	A CONTROL OF THE CONT
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.87	1.37	1.87	2008	No	Water additive used to control
HAA5 (I-laloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2007	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganie Gontamina	7.5	Part of Parties And Indian	PATERINA PROGRESSION PROCESSION	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.	TRIANITATION CONTRACTOR	PROPERTY IN THE CONTROL OF THE CONTR	PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	mountaines, Eroson of flutural deposits
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.36	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.76	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refinerles; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Corluminants (UHIS) Inorganic Contaminar						5.65 (B) (<u>1</u>	Similit Total	PARTE PERMITE
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.06	0		No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems,
ead (ppb)	Ö	15	1	0		No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Selmbortanis Britikini	Water	Cermin	one and			Section (1)	The second secon	
//CLG - Maximum Contam evel Goal	lnant	The level	of a cont	aminant	in drinkin v for a ma	g water be argin of sa	low which letv.	there is no know or expected
ICL - Maximum Contamin evel		The high	est level c	f a conta	ıminant ti	nat is allow	ed in drin	king water. MCLs are set as treatment technology.
AL - Action Level		The conc	entration	of a cont	aminant :		rcesded, t	riggers a treatment or other
T-Treatment Technique								laminant in drinking water.
MRDLG - Maximum Res Disinfection Level Goal			IRDLGs o	lo not ref				ere is no known or expected risk to disinfectants to control microbial
/IRDL - Maximum Resid Visinfection Level	lual	The highe	est level o	f a disinf				ter. Ther is convincing evidence that microbial contaminants.
MNR - Monitored Not Re MPL - State Assigned M		Permiss	ible Leve	ə l				Angle -
		,						September 1
pb - Parts per billion, or m			MANAGE SALE ASSESSMENT		A STATE OF THE STA	om - Part	s per millio	on, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
CI/L - Picocuries per liter (a						IA - not ap		
D - Not detected						CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE		uired, but recommeded
The state of the s				L				(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)

Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710022 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

THE RESERVE CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE P		OUU	AAWII	IX G2	UALI	אינו זיו	NIA I	ABLE
Contaninans (units	Militaria Militaria	1 (je.). 31 (j.). (virte)	ri Wêtir Wêtar	12 JAG 12000/	aleje Hijeje	SEIO OLO CELLO	Violeii.	la rijpiidilksounge
<i>Disin</i> fectants & Disir Chlorine (ppm)	nection 4	By Pror	<i>lucts</i> 0.97	T 0.87	0.97	2008	No	
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					110	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acitis) (ppb)	Ō	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
<i>Inorganic Contamina</i> Barium (ppm)	PROPERTY PROPERTY CONTRACTOR	Particular Control		TOTAL PROPERTY AND A STATE OF THE PARTY AND A	HIPSCHILL LINE STREET	HIGH THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	PRINT AT THE REST OF THE PARTY	The state of the s
	2	2	0.009	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discherge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	crosion or natural deposits.
Vitrate (measured as Vitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Vitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Contaminants (units) B norganic Contaminar				(7) (St.) (E) (8) (4) (4) (4)	uellete e dellete	13/14/(16) /ÅL	echinete Place	ાપ્યુ-મહાના ઉન્વાદકા
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	PROPERTY IN THE RESERVE OF THE	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
ead (ppb)	0	15	10	0		No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: Erosion of natural deposits
akilmportant Drinkin	Water	Definitio	instales)		ana a	. Secondari		
evel Goal	iinant	i ne ievel isk to he	of a contract, MCI	aminant ii .Gs allow	n drinkin <u>:</u> r for a ma	g water bel Irgin of saf	ow which ety.	there is no know or expected
lCL - Maximum Contamin ≅vel	I							king water. MCLs are set as treatment technology.
L - Action Level		The conc	entration	of a conta	aminant v	which, if ex	ceeded, t	riggers a treatment or other
I-Treatment Technique						nust follow e the level		aminant in drinking water.
RDLG - Maximum Res isinfection Level Goal	sidual	"he level lealth. N	of a drink	ing water o not refl	disinfec	tant below	which the	ere is no known or expected risk to disinfectants to control microbial
RDL - Maximum Resid isinfection Level	iual 1	he highe	est level o	f a disinfe	ectant allo s neces	owed in dri	nking wai	er. Ther is convincing evidence that :
NR - Monitored Not Re PL - State Assigned M	egulated eximum	Permiss	ible Leve	:				30.10
Difference	en ellene							
b - Parts per billion, or m	ilcrograms	per liter ((ug/l)					n, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
2i/L - Picocuries per liter (ε	measure	of radioa	ctivity)			A - not appl		. 15
) - Not detected			~		N	K - Möltörin	ig not requ	uired, but recommeded



Short Coleman Park Water Association

6624235061

PO Box 87 305 Eastport Street luka, MS 38852

662-424-0017 662-423-5061

Email: shortcolemanpark@bellsouth.net

FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

To: Joan Cockrell

From: Patricia Spangler Date Sent: June 8, 2009

Fax: 601-576-7800

Number of Pages: 8

Message:

The original is being mailed today (06/08/09) by certified mail to:

Bureau of Public Water Supply PO Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 ATTN: JOAN COCKRELL

The customers will be notified by water card and by posting the corrected copy in the water office. My water cards will be mailed on July 1, 2009 and I will fax a copy of this card to you on that day and mail original.

I will post the corrected copy in the water office today.

If this is not ok, please call me asap.

Thanks, Patricia

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/8/09 Time: 11:54
PWSID: 710029
System Name: Short Colomon
Lead/Copper Language MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab
MRDL Violation Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA
Other Violation(s) TCR (MCL) violation 6/08
Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDH.
Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill. Patricia will do a Correct Copy and mail out today the water Bill will 90 out July 1,2009 She will Fax us a copy on July 1,2009 and mail the Original Copy on July 1,7109.
Spoke with Patricia 662 - 424-6017

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID #0710008, 0710022, & 0710029

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards set for quality and safety. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are very proud that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report shows the results for our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water that the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their heath care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

Short Coleman currently provides water from three main locations.

ID #0710008 – Water consists of two (2) wells; one pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one pumping from the Gordo Formation Aquifer

Well # 710008-01 - moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710008-02 - moderate rating on source water assessment

ID #0710029 – Groundwater consist of two (2) wells pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and the surface water is drawn from the Tennessee River

Well # 710029-01 - higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710029-02 - higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710029-03 - higher rating on source water assessment

ID #0710022 – Water is purchased from the City of luka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draws from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer

Well # 710006-01 - moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-02 - higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-04 - moderate rating on source water assessment

Well # 710006-05 - lower rating on source water assessment

Source water assessment and its availability:

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing at our office upon request. Listed above are the ratings for the wells of Short Coleman Park Water Association.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The

sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Our board meets monthly on the first Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at the Tishomingo County Electric Power Association Board Room. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association conducts its annual membership meeting on the first Tuesday night in August at 7:30 PM at the Surface Water Treatment Plant. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are encouraged to attend.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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		****		A1	TN:	Tei	ry I	aml	ert	Pre	sidi	nt			
				PO	Box	87,	305	W	Eas	port	Sti	reet			
						lu	ka. 1	45	1881	2					
					P	noni	: 66	02-1	124	-001	7				
			Eı	กลแ	sl	orte	olen	nanp	ark	9beli	sou	th ne	<i>.</i>		

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Short Coleman Park Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our PWS #0710029 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in July of 2005, August of 2005, and May of 2008. Our PWS #0710022 purchases water from the City of luka and this water system failed to meet these monitoring requirements in August of 2004, September of 2004, December of 2004, and April of 2007. Our PWS #0710008 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in December of 2007 and June of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers. - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving.; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

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In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table if from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710008 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG MCL,		MCL,		Range		Violation	Typical Source	
	or	TT, or	Your			Sample			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	High	Date			
Disinfectants & Disinf	ection B	y-Prod	ucts						
Смôrine (ppm)	4	4	1.87	1.37	1.87	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes	
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2007	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination	
Inorganic Contaminan	ts								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No		
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.36	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	1.76	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines	

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminar	its (Lead	d and C	opper)				
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.06	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits from
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

		•••••
Important Drinking Wate		
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	- 1
MCL - Maximum Contaminant	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as	
Level	close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	****
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	1,44
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial microbial contaminants.	
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	nat
MNR - Monitored Not Regulate		108
MPL - State Assigned Maximur	m Permissible Level	1130.

Unit Descriptions	
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded

Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710022 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL,		Rai	nge		Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or	Your			Sample		
	MRDLG			Low	High	Date		F-94-5
Disinfectants & Disinf	ection E	3y-Prod						
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.97	0.87	0.97	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 {Haloacetic Acids} (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminar	its							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen} (ppm)	1	1	0.05	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Contaminants (un	its) MCLG	AL	Your Water		Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contami	inants (Lea	d and C	opper)				
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	10	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Important Drinking Water		
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	and the second s
MCL - Maximum Contaminant	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as	
Level	close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	Topic Suprementation
AL - Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	
TT-Treatment Technique	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	
MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial microbial contaminants.	
MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfection Level	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	at
MNR - Monitored Not Regulate		
MPL - State Assigned Maximur	n Permissible Level	

Unit Descriptions	
ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded

Short Coleman Park Water Association

PWS ID # 0710029

2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units)	MCLG	MCL,		Rar	ige		Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or	Your			Sample		
	MRDLG		Water	Low	High	Date		<u>.</u>
Disinfectants & Disinf								
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.76	0.75	1.76	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	5.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM(Total Trihalomenthane	0	80	4.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
(ppb)		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						
<i>Inorganic Contaminan</i> Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from
								metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate {measured as	10	10	0.19	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user;
Nitrogen} (ppm)	10	10	0.19	IN/A	IN/A	2000	110	Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
Nitrita (magazirad oa	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits Runoff from fertilizer user;
Nitrite (measured as	'	1	0.02	111/74	IN//A	2000	INO	Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
Nitrogen} (ppm)								Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.052	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal
Gelefiidiri (ppb)		- 50	0.002	14// 1	10/1	2000	110	refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;
								Discharge from mines
Synthetic Organic Cor		nte inc	dina D	octicido	e and L	orhicidas		
	200	200	1.8	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dalapon (ppb) Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	98	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Transfer non-non-non-non-non-non-non-non-non-non
Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	1,11
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	2	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Monochloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	1	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Contaminants (units)	MCLG	AL	Your Water		nples eding L	Exceeds AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminar	its (Lea	d and C	opper)					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	()	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0	15	4	()	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
	i Lagran	 	l .	1		l .	1	1
Important Drinking MCLG - Maximum Contam		The love	lons	taminant	in drinki	na water he	dow which	there is no know or expected
Level Goal		risk to h	ealth. MC	LGs allo	w for a m	argin of sa	fety.	
MCL - Maximum Contamir	nant							King water. Wells are set as
Level	·····	close to	tne MCL	s as tea	sidie usii	ig the pest	avallable '	treatment technology. riggers a treatment or other
AL - Action Level		requiren	nents whi	ch a wate	er system	must follow	N	presigner.
TT-Treatment Technique	oideral	A requir	ea proces	s intende	ea to redu	otent belev	on a cont	taminant in drinking water. ere is no known or expected risk to
MRDLG - Maximum Re Disinfection Level Goal	siduai	health.	ei of a drir MRDLGs al contami	do not re	er disinie eflect the	benefits of	the use of	disinfectants to control microbial
MRDL - Maximum Residusinfection Level	dual	The high	nest level	of a disir	fectant a	llowed in d	rinking wa	ter. Ther is convincing evidence that microbial contaminants.
MNR - Monitored Not R	egulated							
MPL - State Assigned M Unit Des	1aximum	n Permis	sible Le	/el				
ppb - Parts per billion, or r			r (ua/l)			ppm - Par	ts per millio	on, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (NA - not ap		uis)
ND - Not detected				****				uired, but recommeded
prior received					1			200

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID #0710008, 0710022, & 0710029

Is my water safe?

water health standards set for quality and safety. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are very proud that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard. This report shows the results for our monitoing for the period of January 1⁸¹ to December 31⁸², 2008. Included are details about where your water cornnes from, what it contains and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water that the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HVIVAIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about dirinking water from their heath care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptospondium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where does my water come from?

ID #0710008 - Water consists of two (2) wells; one pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one pumping Short Coleman currently provides water from three main locations.

- moderate rating on source water assessment from the Gordo Formation Aquifer

Well # 710008-02 - moderate rating on source water assessment

ID #0710029 - Groundwater consist of two (2) wells pumping from the Paleozoic Aquifer and the surface

water is drawn from the Tennessee River Well # 710029-01 - higher rating on source water assessment

Well # 710029-02 – higher rating on source water assessment Well # 710029-03 – higher rating on source water assessment

ID #0710022 - Water is purchased from the City of luka which consists of four (4) wells; three that draws from the Paleozoic Aquifer and one drawing from the Fort Payne Chert Aquifer

Well # 710006-01 – moderate rating on source water assessment Well # 710006-02 – higher traing on source water assessment Well # 710006-04 – moderate rating on source water assessment Well # 710006-04 – moderate rating on source water assessment Well # 710006-05 – lower rating on source water assessment

Source water assessment and its availability:

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing at our office upon request. Listed above are the ratings for the wells of Short Coleman Park Water

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The

treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as satts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that first the amount of activities. In order to ensure that first the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Electric Power Association Board Room. We encourage all customers who have any concerns or questions to meet with us. Our Association conducts its annual membership meeting on the first Tuesday night in August at 7:30 PM at the Surface Water Treatment Plant. This is a very important meeting in which all customers are Our board meets monthly on the first Tuesday night of each month at 7:00 PM at the Tishomingo County encouraged to attend.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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# Additional Information for Lead

children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Short Coleman Park Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available if present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young have your water tested

# Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our PWS #0710029 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in July of 2005. August of 2006, and May of 2008. Our PWS #071002 purchases water from the City of fuka and this water system failed to meet these monitoring requirements in August of 2004. September of 2004, December of 2004, and April of 2007, Our PWS #0710008 failed to complete these monitoring requirements in December of 2004, and 2004, and 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements in December of 2007 and June of 2008. We did complete the monitoring requirements. MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples pror to the end the compliance period

## Conservation Tips

many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day, Fix tollet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving. 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

# ***** A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline, however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table if from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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### Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710008 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Contaminants (units	. OF	1777	voji Water		ope Men	Semple	VIOLUE	म अभारत उन्हरू
Disinfectants & Disin	fection	By-Proc	ucts	BEOW!	MUDICINE.	Date		
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.87	1.37	1.87	2008	No	Water additive used to control
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2007	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contamina	nts			2	- TEN 1889		20 3 3 3 3	Commence of the Commence of th
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.008	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from
lickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
litrate (measured as litrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.36	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
itrite (measured as itrogen) (ppm)	. 1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits  Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
elenium (ppb)	50	50	1.76	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Erosion of natural deposits  Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits;  Discharge from mines

Inorgania Communication	Merc		the second	f≢xecolline A⊑	)a±kertorib Al-	elen Oeko	i Wolel-Souice
Inorganic Contaminan Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3			Design of the last	<b>的是</b> 图[	
( <b>FP</b> 11)	1.3	1.3	0.06	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	0"	15	1	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
VICEG - Waximum Contami	inant	The leve	of a contar	minant in drinki	no water he	low which	there is no know or expected
evel Goal  ACL - Maximum Contamina  evel  AL - Action Level	ant	The leve risk to he The high close to	of a contar ealth. MCLC est level of the MCLGs centration of	minant in drinki Ss allow for a m a contaminant as feasible usin f a contaminant	ng water be nargin of sai that is allow ng the best	fety. red in drin available	there is no know or expected king water. MCLs are set as treatment technology.
Important Drinking MCLG - Maximum Contamevel Goal MCL - Maximum Contaminates L - Action Level TI-Treatment Technique	ant	The leve risk to he The high close to The cond requirem A require	of a contart ealth. MCLC est level of the MCLGs centration of ents which and ed process in	minant in drinki Ss allow for a ma a contaminant as feasible using a contaminant a water system intended to redu	ng water be nargin of sai that is allow ng the best t which, if ex must follow uce the leve	flow which fety. red in drin available sceeded, to the a cont	there is no know or expected king water. MCLs are set as treatment technology. riggers a freatment or other
Level Goal MCL - Maximum Contamin. Level MCL - Maximum Contamin. Level MCL - Action Level T-Treatment Technique MRDLG - Maximum Res Disinfection Level Goal	ant	The leverisk to he The high close to The concrequirem A require The level health. Market to health. Ma	of a contart ealth. MCLC est level of the MCLGs centration of ents which is d process in l of a drinkin	minant in drinking a contaminant as feasible using a contaminant of a contaminant as the contaminant of a contaminant of a contaminant of the cont	ng water be nargin of sai that is allow ng the best t which, if ex must follow uce the leve	flow which fety. red in drin available sceeded, to do a cont	there is no know or expected king water. MCLs are set as
Level Goal  ACL - Maximum Contamini evel  L - Action Level  T-Treatment Technique  ARDLG - Maximum Res	idual ual	The leverisk to he The high close to The concrequirem A requirem The level health. A microbial The higher addition	of a contar ealth MCLG est level of the MCLGs centration of ents which a d process in d process in d process in d process in d process in d process in d process in d process in d process in d process	minant in drinkings allow for a contaminant as feasible using a contaminant a water system attended to redug water disinfe not reflect the nots.	ng water be nargin of sai that is allowing the best t which, if ex- must following the leve ctant below benefits of t	elow which fety. red in drin available exceeded, t v I of a cont which the the use of	there is no know or expected  king water. MCLs are set as treatment technology. riggers a treatment or other aminant in drinking water.

Unit Descriptions	
Pro 1 ditto per billion, of inicrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Moitoring not required but recommeded

### Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710022 2008 WATER QUALITY DATA TABLE

Gone minine (min	Main	्रातीः अस्तराय	भूजुर्ग्न स्ट्राप्ट	i kow	117	SEMBO SEMBO	Violetin	in involed Santes 1778
Disinfectants & Disi	ntection	By-Proc	ducts	WORK.				1
Chlorine (ppm)	4	Min I	0.97	0.87	0.97	2008	No	Water additive used to control
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	6.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water
Inorganic Contamina	ants	At white	是多	TO BEE	100			chlorination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.009	N/A	N/A	2006	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0003	N/A	N/A	2005	No	metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.001	N/A	N/A	2005	No.	Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
lickel (mg/l)	MNR	MNR	0.002	N/A	N/A	2004	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.20	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
litrite (measured as litrogen) (ppm)	1	18	0.05	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.05	N/A	N/A	2005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from mines

Inorganic Contamina			-		Marie V.	A PLEASE	NO.	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb)	0	15	10	ted Varie	. No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits	
Important Drinkir	ig Wate	Definiti	ons	MANAGEM STATE				
MCLG - Maximum Contai Level Goal	minant	The leve	of a con	aminant in drinkin	ng water be	elow which	there is no know or expected	
MCL - Maximum Contami Level	nant	risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.  The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.						
AL - Action Level		The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.						
T-Treatment Technique	Stones						taminant in drinking water.	
MRDLG - Maximum Re Disinfection Level Goal		The leve	l of a drini	king water disinfed do not reflect the b	ctant below	which the	ere is no known or expected risk to f disinfectants to control microbial	
MRDL - Maximum Resi Disinfection Level		The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Ther is convincing evidence addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.						
MNR - Monitored Not R	egulate	d					The state of the s	
MPL - State Assigned N	A 201 A 201 A 201 A 201	0	24 200 200		-			

Contaminant (units) Melve ALA "Your "(Samples "Except "Samples" White Source (Samples)

ppb - Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)	ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	NA - not applicable
ND - Not detected	NR - Moitoring not required, but recommeded

#### Short Coleman Park Water Association PWS ID # 0710029

		2000	MATE	and the second	D # 07		TAT	ADIE
Condinhanceunles	(citie	Mela.	all the same of	Rai	JALI	I Y DA	VIOIATIO	
	on Melok	ाणः अ सः (ग्रिस्क्री)ः	Water	(kayo i	etinia :	SEMPLE PERO		
Disinfectants & Disini	fection	By-Pro	lucts				The second	The state of the s
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.76	0.75	1.76	2008	No	Water additive used to control
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids) (ppb)	0	60	5.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By Product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM(Total Trihalomenthane (ppb)	0	80	4.0	N/A	N/A	2008	No	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminar	its		A PURE	4	36.5	1	1011	
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.027	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppm)	0.005	0.005	0.0002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes. Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from metal refineries runoff from waste batteries & paints
Chromium (ppm)	0.1	0.1	0.002	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.19	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer user; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.052	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Synthetic Organic Con	ntamin	ants inc	ludina P	esticide	s and H	erhicides		Distriage non-mines
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	1.8	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	98	N/A	N/A	2008	No	Marin Paris I Supplied
Dichioroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	ALMEN BURNES HAVE BEEN ALK FOR BURN
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	2	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Monochloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	3	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
richloroacetic acid (ppb)	MNR	MNR	1	N/A	N/A	2004	No	
Economical (number)			Wello:	THE RESERVE	tellite	Exercical AL	्राधाताच्या स्टब्स् इंट्रिक्स	न्युग्रह्माक्ष्मास्य स
Inorganic Contaminar Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.1	0		No	2008	Corrosion of household plumbing systems:
Lead (ppb)	0	15	4	0		No	2008	Erosion of natural deposits  Corrosion of household plumbing systems,  Erosion of natural deposits
by sent and the se	-0.00	De Person	** 2 Sterling at	the field of the said		NIN WALLES	i Minimal principal	Elosion of natural deposits
MCLG - Maximum Contam								
evel Goal	mante	risk to h	ealth. MC	Gs allow	for a ma	g water be	fety	there is no know or expected
ACL - Maximum Contamin	ant							king water. MCLs are set as
evel								treatment technology.
AL - Action Level		The con		of a conti	aminant v	which, if e	xceeded, t	riggers a treatment or other
T-Treatment Technique								aminant in drinking water.
MRDLG - Maximum Res Disinfection Level Goal	sidual	health.		do not refl				ere is no known or expected risk to disinfectants to control microbial
MRDL - Maximum Resid		The high	nest level o	of a disinfe				ter. Ther is convincing evidence that microbial contaminants.
MNR - Monitored Not Re MPL - State Assigned M	aximun	Permis					were the same	
Unit Des	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	STATE OF THE PARTY	Name and Address of the Owner, when the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, where the Owner, where the Owner, where the Owner, which is the Owner, where the Owner, where the Owner, which is t	1 1 1 1 1	144			
ppb - Parts per billion, or m pCi/L - Picocuries per liter (a					١	A - not ap	plicable	n, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ND - Not detected	-		-		N	r - Moitor	ing not requ	uired, but recommeded

#### MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

#### CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

#### SHORT COLEMAN PARK WATER ASSOCIATION

Public Water Supply Name

#### 0710008, 0710022, 0710029

PWS ID#(s) (List ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by This CCR)

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each community public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
X Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:
Advertisement in local paper
X On water bills
Other
Date customers were informed: <u>(i   1   0 9</u>
CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
Date Mailed/Distributed:/
CCR was published in local newspaper.(Attach copy of published CCR & proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Tishomingo County Vidette
Date Published: <u>5 / 21 / 09</u>
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
Date Posted:/
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address:
www.
CERTIFICATION
I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided
to the public water system official by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Water Supply.
Terry Lambert, President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) Please type/print)
Tem Karbert 611109
Signature

Short Coleman Park Water P.O. Box 87 Iuka, MS 38852-0087 (662)424-0017 ( ) 45170 CHRIS & DIXIE ASHBY METER READING USED CHARGES OF SERVICE PRESENT PREVIOUS WA 73290 72940 350 1200 METER NET DUE AFTER THIS DATE OF THE DATE THE 2008 CCR IS AVAILABLE FOR VIEWING IN THE WATER OFFICE.

IUKA SCPWA	First Class Mail U.S. POSTAGE Paid 1 oz. PERMIT NO.
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RETURN THIS PORTION WITH PAYMENT

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1200

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CHRIS & DIXIE ASHBY

3335 PRESTON SHORE DRIVE HARRISONBURG, VA 22801-4919

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#### Short Coleman Park Water Association

PO Box 87 305 Eastport Street luka, MS 38852

662-424-0017 662-423-5061

Email: shortcolemanpark@bellsoutti.net

#### FAX TRANSMITTAL FORM

To: Joan Cockrell

From: Patricia Spangler Date Sent: June 30, 2009

Fax: 601-576-7800

Number of Pages: 2

#### Message:

A copy of water card is being malled today (06/30/09) to:

Bureau of Public Water Supply PO Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 ATTN: JOAN COCKRELL

This is a copy of the water card to show customers were notified of the availability of the corrected copy of the 2008 PWS ID # 0710029 CCR.

Thanks, Patricia 6624235061

Short Coleman Park Water P.O. Box 87 luka, MS 38852-0087 (662)424-0017 ( THETE DAVID HARDY METER READING IYPE. CHARGES SERVICE PARSENT PREVIOUS 1200 1490 883550 882060 NET DUE 1200 072509 261.509 PLEASE SEE NOTES ON BACK OF 

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> 3 4810 PRESORTED

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

DAVID HARDY

5976 BRUNSWICK ROAD ARLINGTON, TN 36002-6945

A corrected copy of the 2008 PWS ID #0710029 Consumer Confidence Report has been completed to include a Total Coliform Violation that was received in June, 2008 that was inadvertently left off of the orginal report. This report is available for viewing in the water office at 305 W Eastport Street in Iuka, MS.

The next regular board secting will be held Tuesday, July 7, 2009 at the Tishomingo County Electric Power Association Conference Room. It will begin at 7:00 p.m.

THIS YEAR THE ANNUAL BOARD MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD TUESDAY. AUGUST 4, 2009 AT THE TISHOMINGO COUNTY COURT HOUSE IN THE COURT ROOM. IT WILL BEGIN AT 7:00 P.M.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the office at 662-424-0017.

Have a safe and happy July 4th holiday!!!!!!!!!!!

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